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CATALOGUE

1927 ★

Agriculture

GROVER
CLEVELAND

NAPA VALLEY
NURSERIES.

LEONARD COATES,
NAPA, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA VALLEY NURSERIES.



NAPA CITY, CAL., Sept., 1889.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS, ETC.

Please state particularly the route and conveyance by which it is desired your goods shall be shipped, also the date when stock will be wanted. These directions will be attended to as far as possible, although the general rule of filling orders in rotation must be adhered to.

A CHARGE for packing is made varying according to the distance stock is to be shipped, as follows: from 25 to 50 cents for small bundles, and 75 cents to \$1.00 for large bales, or averaging about \$2.50 per 1,000 trees. Packing is done by skilled workmen, and goods delivered free on board cars.

PRICE named for trees is for a given number of a given variety. Long lists of assorted varieties cannot be sold at wholesale rates, the expense of getting up such orders being so much greater, and it not being possible for the work to be done by ordinary hands.

If it is desired particularly that NO SUBSTITUTION shall be made in mixed orders, please state so plainly; otherwise it is customary to sometimes change a variety according to the judgment of the nurseryman, the customer's wishes being adhered to, however, as strictly as possible.

After stock is delivered to the transportation company, the responsibility of the shipper must cease; and he cannot be held accountable for delays or damages which may then occur.

AGREEMENT.—It is hereby mutually understood and agreed upon, between the Proprietor of the nurseries and the purchaser of nursery stock, that in case of any variety proving untrue to label, through any error, the Proprietor will not be held liable for any sum greater than that originally paid for said stock.

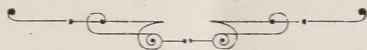
Terms of Payment:—Cash, or satisfactory security on delivery or shipment of goods, otherwise stock may be shipped C. O. D. by Express, or if large packages, by freight, consigned to the shipper, the bill being collected by Wells, Fargo & Co's agent at the point of destination before goods are delivered to purchaser. A deposit of 25% is required at the time of ordering.

For goods ordered sent C. O. D. by unknown parties, a remittance of a reasonable amount will be expected with the order.

Remittances can be made by Draft, Wells, Fargo & Co's money order, Postoffice money order, Registered Letter, or by Express, charges prepaid.

LEONARD COATES,
NAPA CITY, CAL.

Napa Valley Nurseries.



Suitable Soils and Location for Fruit and Nut Trees.

Trees on the Almond root require to be in a deep, well-drained and warm soil.

Almonds succeed best on their own roots, some varieties of peaches also. French prunes and some other varieties of plums do well on the almond root, in the above-described soil.

Trees on the Peach root will succeed in a greater variety of soils; a gravelly soil, a red hill soil, a sandy river bottom, or a moderately heavy land, will all nourish and preserve the peach root.

The Myrobolan Plum root is the best for most varieties of prunes and plums, but it requires a rich, moist land to produce the best results, and will do well in quite a heavy soil.

The Apple and Pear, on their own roots only, require a deep, rich land, and will take a good deal of moisture, especially the latter.

The Cherry requires a deep, sandy loam, along the creek beds, to bring it to perfection. The Mazzard is the only stock on which to work it in California.

The Apricot on Peach root will thrive in the same soils as the peach on peach root; on its own root it will not do so well in shallow soil.

What applies to the peach applies similarly to the nectarine.

The Quince will grow in very wet land.

The Walnut requires a very deep, rich land.

The Olive is said to produce the finest quality of fruit on rocky hillsides, but will make a correspondingly larger tree in richer soil, and will also produce larger crops.

The Orange requires the best land, well drained, warm and rich. With care for a few years it can be raised almost anywhere in Central California, particularly good seedlings.

Quoting from B. M. Lelong, Secretary State Board of Horticulture, "the advantage a good seedling (of home origin) has over any foreign variety is that it is hardy and can be planted in localities where the temperature gets so low as to prevent foreign varieties from thriving; they will also make a larger tree."

The Myrobolan Plum (*Prunus Myrobalana*) is the best plum stock, and is generally the best root for the French prune.

I would caution planters, however, against buying trees raised upon Myrobolan stocks which have been grown from cuttings. A seedling is much the hardier and more vigorous.

Neither is the Myrobolan a good stock for the apricot or peach. For small gardens, or where the soil is very wet, it may be well to use the St. Julien plum stock for peaches and apricots.

When trees are ordered, preparations should be made to receive them, by having trenches dug, about a foot deep and two feet wide and of sufficient length to hold all the roots of the trees, spread out so that they can be well covered with earth. If the weather is dry, water should be poured over the roots.

The ground should be plowed and prepared as if it were to be planted with corn.

The trees should be planted the same depth they stood in the nursery, in holes large enough to receive the roots in a natural position without cramping, and with several inches of loose, surface soil underneath. If the soil is inclined to be hard or tough, the holes need to be larger. Fine earth must be sifted about the roots, and pressed in with the hand; and when the whole is nearly filled the earth must be well tramped in with the feet and a few shovelfuls left loose on the top. Bruised ends on the roots should be previously cut off. After planting, yearling trees should be cut back to from 15 inches to 2 feet from the ground; 2 year old trees, to 3 or 4 inches from the old wood.

Planting should be done early—as soon as possible after the first rains.

If planted late, or if weakened from any cause, the trees should be shaded on the south and west with shakes, or by wrapping the trunk with sacking. This will prevent borers from getting into the trees. It is hardly necessary to add that the cultivation must be thorough; the orchard must be kept like a garden, well pulverized and perfectly free from weeds.

Spraying

as a means of prevention should be resorted to, not less than once a year. This will assist in keeping the trees healthy and warding off the attacks of insects.

I will furnish full directions for compounding the best Insecticides or will supply the materials, mixed ready for use. Some of the "Insecticides" extensively advertised are injurious to the trees, and others work but little injury to the insects.

No Irrigation.

My stock is raised without irrigation. Irrigation is unnecessary throughout Central California; but where irrigated trees are planted, it is often necessary to continue the system for a year or two, thus materially increasing the expense.

Cost of Planting and Raising an Orchard.

The contract price in Central California for preparing an orchard of deciduous fruits is about \$10.00 per acre. The average cost of trees at \$15.00 per 100, and the average number to the acre, 110.....\$26.50 per acre

Cultivation and hoeing the same year 4.00 " "

The total cost up to the time the orchard is one year old..... 30.50 per acre
(Exclusive of price of land, which can be bought at from \$20 to \$200 per acre.)

The second year the cost will be:

Plowing twice.....\$ 4.00 per acre

Cultivating eight times..... 6.00 " "

Pruning and hoeing 50 " "

Spraying..... 1.00 " "

Re-planting missing trees..... 2.50 " "

Or a total of.....\$14.00 per acre

The third year one plowing will suffice, which will reduce the expense by \$2.00 per acre; the other items will be about the same, except that the re-planting will not have to be done. This year from a peach orchard a little fruit will be marketed, and the following year a crop worth from \$50 to \$75 per acre. Apricots, almonds and nectarines will also bear the fourth year, and some varieties of plums. The fifth year prunes, pears and apples will begin to bear; and after that the orchard will be well started, apples and pears being in their prime at ten or twelve years, and most other fruits at from five to seven years.

After the third year the expense per acre will vary from \$10 to \$20, according to the amount of spraying and pruning to be done.

I always advocate more or less **Summer Pruning** in young orchards, which can be done at odd times and will much lessen the winter's expense.

In full bearing, at 150 pounds of fruit per tree or, (following the above estimates) \$247.50 per acre, gross at 1½ cents per pound, a net income of \$135.00 per acre will be realized, allowing for all expenses of marketing the fruit, but exclusive of the interest on the investment. Of course instances are common when these profits have been, and are being, doubled, and even quadrupled; but my object is to place before business men figures on which they may safely base their calculations.

To professional as well as to amateur fruit-growers, I would heartily recommend the valuable work, just published, by Professor E. J. Wickson, Berkeley, Cal., on "Fruit-Growing in California."

Respectfully,

LEONARD COATES.

Fruit Department.

VARIETIES NAMED AS NEARLY AS POSSIBLE IN
THEIR ORDER OF RIPENING.

APPLES.

Summer.

Red Astrakhan. Very large, crimson, juicy and acid; tree a good bearer; the most profitable and best early variety.

Benoni. Medium, striped, crisp and of good flavor; recommended as an early table variety.

Sops of Wine. Medium, oblong, crimson; very juicy and acid.

Spencer. Very large, bright red; highly recommended.

Red June. Small, bright red; a beautiful early apple; tree bears young.

Gravenstein. Large, striped, rather flattened in shape; very fine flavor; tree prolific, and a good grower; the best late summer apple, and unsurpassed for drying.

Everbearing. Clear waxen yellow, shaded with red; fruit continues to ripen for three months, beginning in July.

Autumn.

Alexander. Very large and handsome, nearly covered with bright red stripes; flesh tender and juicy; valuable for market.

Fall Pippin. Very large, greenish yellow, good quality; a general favorite.

King of Tompkins County. A magnificent apple, bright red, and of very fine flavor.

Hoover. Large, rather flattened, very deep crimson, coarse grained, but good flavor; its deep color makes it extremely valuable in the market; succeeds best in the bay counties.

Winter.

Yellow Bellflower. Large, oblong, pale yellow; very fine quality; tree vigorous and of drooping habit.

Roxbury Russet. Medium, rough, russety skin, rich; should be in every collection.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, green; tree a great bearer; a general favorite.

Hubbardston Nonsuch. Very large, striped; of excellent quality.

Rambo. Medium, yellow ground, striped and dotted with red; tender, crisp, and of extra quality.

Jonathan. Medium, almost covered with bright red; very valuable market sort.

Dominie. Large, greenish yellow, striped with red, flattened, handsome tree; very productive; should be largely planted.

Marshall's Red, or Red Bellflower. Very large, deep crimson, shaped like Yellow Bellflower, of fine quality; tree productive; originated near Napa, by J. L. Marshall, being a cross between Yellow Bellflower and Red June; one of the most valuable market varieties in the list.

Baldwin. Large, roundish oblong, bright red; of fine quality, and tree very prolific.

Grimes' Golden. Medium, golden yellow.

Rome Beauty. Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender and good.

York Imperial. Medium, color pale green, shaded with crimson; of excellent quality.

Wagener. Medium, dark red; good flavor.

Rawle's Janet. Large, striped; of fine quality, and tree a good bearer.

Winesap. Medium, bright red; a great favorite, and valuable for the table or market.

Ben Davis. Very large and handsome, striped with bright red; quality very good.

Northern Spy. Large, round; a beautiful apple, delicately marked with red; a fine upright grower.

Nickajack. Large, round, handsome, striped with red; of fair quality, but keeps well; tree a fine grower.

Swaar. Large, golden yellow, crisp, and of peculiarly fine flavor.

Smith's Cider. Medium, striped with bright red on a pale yellow skin; very fine quality; juicy.

Arkansas Black. Very large, nearly round, deep crimson, almost purple; a good keeper; very valuable.

Cook's Sonoma Seedling. Large to very large, irregular in shape, striped; fine quality; originated in Sonoma Co., Cal.

Clayton. Large, nearly covered with dark red; a good keeper, and tree a great bearer.

Esopus Spitzenberg. Large, light red; extra quality; a great favorite.

Yellow Newtown Pippin. Large, yellow; of fine quality; one of the most popular late varieties.

Huntsman. Large, flattened, rich yellow, with pink blush; of excellent quality.

Shannon. Very large; took premium at World's Fair, New Orleans for "*largest and handsomest apples.*"

- Shackleford.** Large, bright red ; a very late keeper.
- Kinnaird's Choice.** Medium, yellow, almost covered with bright red ; fine quality.
- Lankford.** Large, red ; particularly recommended as a very late keeper for a mild climate.
- Mammoth Black Twig.** Very large, but otherwise resembling Winesap, except that it keeps much better.
- Delaware Red Winter, or Lawver.** Large, round, bright red ; of extra quality ; of remarkable keeping qualities ; tree vigorous, and a good bearer.
- Stark.** Large, roundish, yellow, striped with red, and thickly sprinkled with brown dots ; a valuable, late-keeping market variety.
- Dickinson.** A seedling of Yellow Bellflower, large, ovate-conical, yellow, almost covered with streaks of red.
- Cannon or Morton Pearmain.** Medium to large, yellow, shaded red, sub-acid, good ; a fine bearer and keeper.
- Wythe.** Medium, white, shaded, striped and splashed with bright red ; tender, juicy, aromatic ; good bearer and keeps well.
- Ingram.** Medium to large, striped red ; fine quality ; very late keeper.
- Edward's Transparent.** A new seedling of superior merit, somewhat resembling Maiden's Blush, but larger and of finer quality.

CRAB APPLES.

- Gibb.** Very large, golden yellow ; quality best.
- Cherry Red.** Large, yellow, striped with red ; very early.
- Looker's Winter.** The best very late crab.
- Martha.** Bright yellow, shaded with light red ; season, October.
- Sweet Russet.** Very large ; summer.
- Richland Winter Sweet.** Best late sweet crab.
- Whitney's No. 20.** Large, handsome ; good quality, mid-season.

PEARS.

NAMED ABOUT IN THEIR ORDER OF RIPENING.

Osband's Summer. Medium size, yellow, with red cheek; fine flavor; productive.

Tyson. Rather large, bright yellow; good; ripening just after the preceding.

Beurre Bosc. A large, handsome, russety pear; flesh white, melting, perfumed.

Clapp's Favorite. Very large; much resembling the Bartlett, but about a week earlier.

Lawson, or Comet. Large, showy; valuable for market; early.

Anne Ogereau. Medium, beautiful crimson color; fair quality.

Bartlett. Very large, rich, buttery, with a delicate flavor; flesh fine grained; tree a fine, upright grower; the most profitable market sort.

Beurre Hardy. Large, pale russet; very fine; tree remarkably vigorous and productive.

Duchess d'Angouleme. Very large, dull yellow; a valuable shipping pear.

De Tongres. Large, long shape; rich russet; excellent quality; tree a fine grower.

Howell. Large, clear yellow; fine quality.

Seckle. Medium, dark-brown color; very sweet, melting and juicy.

Sheldon. Large, russety, with red cheek; a great favorite.

Lawrence. Large, yellow; very productive; quality good.

Mount Vernon. Medium, yellow, slightly russet; vinous and aromatic; tree very vigorous and an early bearer.

Beurre Clairgeau. Very large and handsome; rather coarse grained, but of fine flavor; very valuable shipper; tree an enormous bearer.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large, russety, red cheek; very fine.

Counseiller de la Cour. Recommended as a very desirable pear; tree hardy.

Cole. A fine, large pear, without core or seed.

Beurre de l'Assomption. The largest of all pears; quality fair; shape irregular.

Winter Seckle, or Dana's Hovey. Medium, extra fine flavor and quality; best.

Winter Nelis. Medium size, mostly covered with russet; best winter pear; tree a strong but straggling grower.

P. Barry. Very large, deep yellow, nearly covered with russet; very fine; originated with the late B. S. Fox, of San Jose, Cal.

Easter Beurre. Large, greenish yellow; good quality; best late keeper.

PEACHES.

Freestone.

NAMED ABOUT IN THEIR ORDER OF RIPENING.

Alexander. Of good size, nearly covered with deep red; flesh greenish, juicy, rich; the most popular very early variety.

Ulati. A seedling of Alexander, ripening at the same time, but of superior quality and firmer; the best early shipping variety.

S. G. French. A new extra early sort from Oregon, said to be much finer than Alexander.

Miss Lola. Described as a perfect freestone of fine quality; the two preceding and Hale's Early are, properly speaking, half-free.

Hale's Early. Large, deep-red skin; flesh greenish, rich; very valuable for market.

Pansy Pabor. A yellow freestone, said to be earlier and better than Fleitas St. John.

Fleitas St. John, or Yellow St. John. Nearly as large as Early Crawford, which it resembles.

Amelia. Very large, oblong, white flesh; red cheek.

Bishop's Early. Very early freestone; white.

Pallas. Seedling of Honey Peach, but much better; flesh white, melting and aromatic.

Berenice. Large, yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow; China strain.

Gov. Briggs. Large, yellow, and said to be both better and earlier than Crawford.

Foster. Very large, rounder than Early Crawford, and of superior quality.

Oriole. Similar to Berenice, but later.

Early Crawford. Very large, yellow; tree a fine grower and very productive; very extensively planted.

Mary's Choice. Very large, round; yellow, rich; excellent for canning or drying.

Honest Abe. Similar to above, but of superior quality.

Reeve's Favorite. Large, deep yellow, with crimson cheek, red at the pit; good for drying.

Muir. Large, pale yellow ; very firm flesh, very sweet ; best for drying.

Susquehanna. Very large, yellow ; rich, juicy and sweet ; one of the best mid-season market peaches.

Newhall. Seedling of above, and claimed to be superior ; much esteemed where known.

Wheatland. Large, round, yellow, crimson cheek, red at pit ; very firm.

Globe. Very large, yellow, some specimens measuring 15 inches in circumference ; flesh very firm.

Ellison. Very large, yellow ; flesh firm ; reproduces itself from seed ; tree vigorous and a great bearer.

Lemon Free. Originated in Ohio ; very large, pale yellow ; shaped a good deal like a lemon ; of extra fine quality ; tree very productive ; ripens before Salway.

Elberta. Very large, yellow ; fine quality ; a great bearer.

Columbia. Very large, dull orange yellow, mottled with red.

Scruggs. Very large, resembling Picquet's Late, but earlier.

Picquet's Late. Very large, round, yellow, red cheek ; sweet, rich, and perfumed.

Lovell. Large, pale yellow, almost perfectly round ; small pit ; of unsurpassed quality for canning or drying ; a California seedling.

Comet. Large, yellow ; good quality ; tree hardy.

Salway. Large, yellow ; very rich ; the most popular late free-stone.

Marshall's Late. Very large, yellow ; one of the best very late sorts.

Leopard. Very large, dull orange yellow, mottled with red ; very prolific.

Chair's Choice. Large, yellow ; very fine ; from Maryland.

Wonderful. Very large, nearly round ; regular in form and size ; flesh yellow, pit small ; skin almost covered with rich carmine ; tree vigorous and prolific ; claimed to be the very best very late peach of this class.

Bilyeu's October. Large, greenish white, with pink blush ; good quality.

Baldwin's Late. Medium to large, white, with red cheek ; very good ; the latest of all, hanging on the tree till Thanksgiving.

NOTE.—The above twenty-five varieties make the finest succession of ripening of superb peaches.

Clingstone.

McKevitt. Large, pure white, faint blush on side next the sun ; tree very hardy and vigorous, and a good bearer.

Tuscan. Large, yellow ; nearly round ; of good quality and early.

Alpha. Large, rich yellow, with red cheek ; fine quality ; earliest, and very valuable for market and shipping.

Roseville. Very large, round, white, with red cheek.

Seller's. From Orange cling ; larger and finer ; has been more planted than any other clingstone.

Nichols' Orange. Large, rich color ; tree hardy and very productive.

Grover Cleveland. Originated with Mr. J. M. Gates, of Vacaville, Cal. Very large, round, rich yellow, with red cheek ; in quality unequaled ; the coming clingstone for the canner and shipper ; tree very hardy and prolific. (See outside cover for correct picture from nature of this beautiful fruit.)

Mother Porter. Medium size, pale yellow, no color at the pit ; fine grained and very sweet.

Hardy Tuscany. Very large, handsome ; orange, with deep crimson cheek ; from Italy.

Indian Blood. Large, deep crimson ; for pickling.

Austin. The latest yellow clingstone ; very valuable ; originated near Winters, Cal.

PLUMS.

NAMED ABOUT IN THEIR ORDER OF RIPENING.

Cherry—Early Yellow. Round, yellowish red; of inferior quality, but very early.

Clyman. A seedling of peach plum, originating in Napa Valley; large, reddish purple; flesh firm; freestone; tree very vigorous, and a great bearer; a very valuable plum, especially for shipping in a fresh state, ripening with the cherry-plum.

Koning Claudie. Small, dark purple; valuable as an early shipper.

Ontario. Medium to large, purple; of good quality; tree a good bearer; should be largely planted.

Royal Hative. Medium, reddish purple; very largely planted in the early localities, where it is very profitable.

Prunus Simoni. Apricot plum, from China; fruit of medium size, bright red; flattened; flesh deep yellow, with peculiar aromatic flavor; tree a very fine grower.

Peach. Very large, round, reddish purple; one of the most magnificent of plums, and very early; a light bearer, but at only 20 lbs. to the tree would be very profitable.

Prunus Pissardi, or Purple-leaved Plum; fruit of pleasant flavor; tree very ornamental.

Bradshaw. Very large, egg-shaped, purple; a splendid dessert plum.

Glaister, or White Egg. Resembles the Yellow Egg, but is much earlier.

Hungarian, or Pond's Seedling. Very large and showy, of beautiful crimson color; tree an immense bearer; used very extensively for shipping fresh to Eastern markets.

Yellow Egg. Very large, golden yellow; very popular for table and canning, and is found very profitable dried whole, or shipped green to the East.

- Jefferson.** Very large, roundish oblong; greenish yellow with numerous pink dots on sunny side; excellent; very sweet and rich.
- Columbia.** Large, round, brownish purple; perfect freestone; flesh very firm; the best for drying.
- Bassford.** Very large, deep purple; from J. M. Bassford, Jr., of Vacaville, who thinks it unsurpassed for shipping.
- Satsuma, or Blood Plum.** Large, round, deep crimson to the pit; flesh very firm; seed remarkably small; destined to be perhaps the most profitable of all shipping plums; from Japan.
- Green Gage.** Medium to large; round, rather flattened; color green, with pink flush; the standard of all plums for excellence of quality; much superior to "Imperial Gage," which is erroneously known as Green Gage.
- Washington.** Very large, round, greenish; flesh firm, sweet and rich; freestone; good for drying or canning.
- Shropshire Damson.** Size medium; the best for preserving.
- Botan.** Japanese; purple, large.
- Ogon.** Japanese; yellow, very large.
- Kelsey.** Japanese; very large; rich, reddish purple on yellow ground; tree a prolific and early bearer; very largely planted for shipping East.
- Coe's Golden Drop.** Large, oval, dull greenish yellow; very rich and sweet; admirable for drying whole as a prune.
- Grand Duke.** Very large, rich purple, freestone; the best late purple plum.
- Reine Claude de Bavay.** Large, round, green; resembles the Green Gage; excellent quality.
- Ickworth Imperatrice.** Medium to large, round; bluish purple, with beautiful bloom; flesh very firm and dry; stands shipping well.
- Coe's Late Red.** Medium, round, reddish; sweet and good; hangs on the tree till winter.

PRUNES.

Elmore. From Shasta Co., Cal.; described as being a month earlier than any other prune.

Golden. From Oregon; a seedling of Fellenberg; very large, oval, deep golden yellow; tree a very strong upright grower and a great bearer; highly recommended.

D'Agen (French). The well-known variety extensively planted all over the State; medium size, egg-shaped, reddish purple, the color varying according to climate, near the bay being much darker than in the interior; very sweet and rich and a great bearer; should only be planted on rich land, and the fruit should be thinned if size is desired.

Tragedy. A seedling from the Sacramento River region; described as being very early; a fine dark prune and tree a good bearer.

Lot d'Ente. From France; identical, so far as I can see, with "D'Agen" of Chas. Downing, when both are grown in suitable soil.

D'Ente, or sometimes called "Robe de Sergent." Large, roundish, rather enlarged on one side; dark brownish purple; clingstone; tree very similar to "D'Agen" or "French," but stronger.

D'Ente de Puymirol. From France; medium, oblong, purple; very sweet and good.

Ruby. From Lake Co., Cal.; described as a large, deep-red prune; very sweet and rich.

Oregon Silver. Closely resembles Coe's Golden drop; very fine for drying, and one of the most profitable of all.

Bulgarian. Much esteemed in Alameda Co.; large, purple, dry and rich; tree a strong grower.

APRICOTS.

Newcastle Early. From Newcastle, Cal.; nearly as large as Royal, and by far the best very early apricot.

Royal. Large, deep yellow, with orange cheek; rich and sweet; tree a great bearer; very extensively planted.

Blenheim. Similar to Royal, and especially adapted for the bay counties.

Large Early Montgamet. A large French apricot, of deep, rich color; early.

Hemskirke. Large, of superior quality; tree hardy.

Esperen. A very early French variety.

St. Ambroise. Very large; mid-season; somewhat oval in shape; very valuable as a shipper.

Peach. Very large, round; perhaps the most highly flavored of all.

Boulbon. From France; recommended as of a quality suitable for shipping.

Moorpark. The well-known standard variety for table, or canning; very large, rich and good; a rather uncertain bearer.

Luizet. From France; said to be superseding all others.

NECTARINES.

New White. Large, roundish ; excellent for canning.

Boston. Large, yellow, splashed with red ; sweet and good ; very productive.

Hardwicke. Large, pale green, with purple cheek ; quality excellent.

Pitmaston's Orange. Large, orange, with reddish cheek ; very sweet and rich.

CHERRIES.

California Advance. A seedling of Early Purple Guigne ; large, purple ; tree a great bearer ; the best early cherry.

Early Lamaurie. Medium, dark purple ; a good bearer, and very early.

Early Purple Guigne. Medium size, dark purple ; a good bearer ; extensively planted as one of the best early cherries.

Guigne Marbree. Large, rather conical shape, deep red ; quality best ; tree a great and early bearer ; ripens very early.

Rockport Bigarreau. Very large, light colored ; very prolific bearer.

May Duke. Large, dark red ; sub-acid.

Purity. Large, almost white, and waxy looking ; very fine flavor ; tree a great bearer ; a seedling of Elton.

Monstrous de Mezel. Very large, obtuse heart shaped; dark red; a fine shipper.

Bell-Crown. Very large, almost black; of fine quality; tree hardy.

Black Mastodon. A seedling of Pontiac; of immense size; black, very rich; rather a shy bearer.

Black Tartarian. Very large, rich, black, juicy; the most popular table cherry.

Thompson's Seedling. A seedling of Tartarian, which it much resembles; tree hardier and a better bearer.

Napoleon Bigarreau, or Royal Ann. Very large, light colored, with red cheek, almost covered with light red in the sun; the favorite canning cherry; tree vigorous, and a prolific, but not early bearer.

Centennial. Seedling of above; larger, more obtuse, and more beautifully marbled and splashed with red; very firm and sweet; perhaps no fruit has achieved a wider reputation in so short a time; tree a stocky grower; the best shipper. First introduced by the proprietor of these nurseries. (See picture from nature on outside of cover, at back.)

Black Republican. Medium, black; flesh remarkably firm and solid; a fine shipper.

Late Napoleon. Medium, resembling Royal Ann, but smaller and two weeks later.

Oregon. New; from Oregon; a seedling of Royal Ann; very large, color reddish purple; flesh very firm and sweet; very late; a great acquisition.

Early Tartarian. A seedling of Black Tartarian; larger and finer; a better bearer, and, what constitutes its great value, *much earlier*; of great promise.

FIGS.

California Black. Large, deep purple; very good; tree hardy and a strong grower.

Adriatic. Large, white; pulp red; very fine quality; largely planted for drying.

San Pedro. Very large, light color; best dessert fig.

Smyrna. Large, light brown; very sweet; adapts itself to different climates.

Bulletin Smyrna. From bearing trees of the lot imported by the *San Francisco Bulletin*. Promises to be the best white fig for drying.

QUINCES.

Champion. Very large; good flavor.

Orange. Large, rich yellow; very popular.

NUT TREES.

ALMONDS.

I X L. Large, generally single kernels; hulls easily; soft shell; tree a strong, upright grower.

Nonpareil. Large, full kernel, thin shell; tree of a weeping habit, and a strong grower.

Ne Plus Ultra. Similar to above, but of different habit of growth.

Lewelling's Prolific. Originated in Napa County with the late John Lewelling; fine, soft-shell nut; tree an enormous bearer.

Drake's. Resembles Nonpareil, but tree more upright.

Commercial. From Tulare County; a seedling of distinct type; nut very large, thin shell; tree a great bearer, and stands frost well; very thrifty and sturdy, rarely losing all its leaves.

Wolfskill. An excellent nut, paper shell; a good amateur variety.

Sultana. A Spanish variety; soft shell.

Golden State. From Yolo County; described as a great and regular bearer; quality good; soft shell.

Routier's Twin. From Senator Routier, Sacramento Co.; highly recommended.

WALNUTS.

Præparturiens. Rather dwarf growing; bears early; excellent nut; this is about the best variety to plant.

À Bijou. Very large nut; a French variety.

Persian. Fine nut; tree a good and regular bearer; should be planted alternate with Præparturiens.

Eastern Black, or American Black. The well-known variety from the Eastern States; succeeds well here.

California Black. A native species; tree a vigorous grower, and very ornamental.

Talcoa. Apparently a cross between the two preceding; tree an immense grower; nuts very large; a splendid avenue tree.

Santa Barbara Paper Shell. Seedling of English walnut; very thin shell; bears early.

PECAN.

A beautiful growing, symmetrical tree, with glossy foliage; nut long, thin, and of excellent quality.

CHESTNUTS.

Italian. Nut large, good; tree very ornamental.

American Sweet. Smaller nut than above, but sweeter.

Japan Mammoth. Nut of immense size and good quality; tree bears young.

Miscellaneous Fruits.

MULBERRIES.

Russian. Fruit large, black; tree very vigorous.

Downing's Everbearing. A great favorite; heavy bearer.

English or Persian. Very large, fine fruit; tree of slow but sturdy growth, leaves large and thick; the best.

ORANGES.

Oonshiu. A small, seedless Japanese variety; very sweet; of dwarf habit; quite hardy.

Washington Navel. The largest and finest variety.

LEMONS.

Villa Franca; Lisbon. The two hardiest, and of extra quality.

PERSIMMONS.

Hyakume, Among, Haycheya and other Japanese varieties.

Tree very ornamental and fruit excellent, ripening late; bears shipping well, and also makes delicious preserves.

OLIVES.

Picholine. Best growing variety, and makes fine oil.

Mission. Makes good oil.

GRAPES.

Sweetwater. Very early, white.

Chasselas. Early, bunches large, pale golden.

Rose of Peru. Bunches very large, berries nearly round, color purple.

Muscat of Alexandria. The great raisin grape.

Huasco. Similar to above, but said to be a better bearer; from Peru.

Black Hamburg. Black, large berries and bunches; very fine quality.

Black Malvaisia. Berries oval, black, large bunches; very good.

Flame Tokay. Berries and bunches very large; light red color; best shipper.

Malaga. Very large, oblong, white; fine.

Sultana. Seedless raisin grape.

Emperor. Very large, late, rose color; good shipper.

Mission. Large bunches, medium berries, very sweet, black; a great favorite.

NATIVE AMERICAN GRAPES.

Isabella. Large, black, musky.

Catawba. Large, red, sweet and musky.

Agawam. Very large berries, red.

Martha. Large, white, very sweet.

Concord. Black ; bunches large ; very popular.

These varieties are recommended for arbors and trellises.

WINE VARIETIES.

Cuttings furnished of all known varieties from the best Napa Valley vineyards.

WILD PHYLLOXERA-PROOF STOCK.

Riparia. Best suited as a grafting stock for valley lands, or shallow soil with clay sub-soil.

Californica. For deep, dry soils.

Rupestris. For hill lands.

Vitis Novo Mexicana. A strong grower, but not yet thoroughly tested.

SMALL FRUITS.**GOOSEBERRIES.**

Champion. From Oregon ; berries large ; free from mildew.

Industry. Large berries ; deep red when ripe ; productive, and said to be free from mildew.

Houghton. Small, good quality ; sweet ; quite healthy.

CURRENTS.

Cherry. Very large, red ; the best.

Lee's Prolific. Black ; good for jellies.

White Grape. Best white currant.

RASPBERRIES.

Cuthbert. Large, red, good shipper ; bears nearly all the year.

Red Antwerp. Very large berries, of fine flavor.

Hansell. The best early red raspberry.

Brinckle's Orange. The best white or golden raspberry.

Gregg. Fine large black cap variety.

BLACKBERRIES.

Crandall's Early. Very early.

Evergreen. From Oregon ; bears a delicious fruit until late in the Fall or Winter.

Lawton. Best and largest ; mid season.

Kittatinny. Large ; good quality ; very extensively planted.

STRAWBERRIES.

Sharpless. Very large and productive ; good.

Longworth's Prolific. Very popular ; long season.

Monarch of the West. One of the best ; productive.

Captain Jack. Very productive ; for heavy land.

Wilson's Albany. One of the greatest favorites ; succeeds well everywhere.

Ornamental Department.

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES.

Catalpa. Large leaves; strong grower; bears a beautiful white and purple flower.

American Elm. One of the grandest avenue or park trees.

Linden, European. Large, glossy leaves; small fragrant blossom; a fine grower.

Maple, Scarlet. Rapid-growing variety.

Mountain Ash. Very shapely, beautiful tree; scarlet berries in Fall.

Umbrella Tree. A beautiful tree, forming a dense, umbrella shaped head.

EVERGREENS.

Monterey Cypress. For shade or hedges.

Monterey Pine. For shade or park planting; these two make the best wind-break.

Blue Gum, in boxes.

Red Gum, in boxes.

Magnolia grandiflora, etc., etc.

Roses, and all other ornamental stock, furnished at market rates.

LEONARD COATES,

NAPA, CAL.

Number of Trees or Plants on an acre at given distances apart:

Distances apart each way.	No. of Plants.
1 foot.....	43,560
2 feet.....	10,560
3 ".....	4,830
4 ".....	2,722
5 ".....	1,742
6 ".....	1,210
7 ".....	888
8 ".....	680
9 ".....	537
10 ".....	435
12 ".....	302
14 ".....	222
15 ".....	193
16 ".....	170
18 ".....	134
20 ".....	108
25 ".....	69
30 ".....	48
35 ".....	35
40 ".....	27

Rule to find Number of Trees to an Acre.

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of trees to the acre.



CENTENNIAL
CHERRY®